

# Esercizi Geom. "Dritta"

Titolo nota

16/05/2018

$$4.6 \quad r: \begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 \\ 2x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$s: \begin{cases} x + z = 1 \\ y - z = -2 \end{cases}$$

posizione relativa

$$\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

metodo "automatico"

$$r: \begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{3}\lambda + \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{1}{3}\lambda + \frac{1}{3} \\ z = \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = -\lambda \\ 2x + y = 1 - \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1 - 2\lambda}{3}$$

$$y = x + \lambda = \frac{1 + \lambda}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - \mu \leftarrow z \\ y = -2 + \mu \leftarrow z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s: \begin{cases} x = -\mu + 1 \\ y = \mu - 2 \\ z = \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

dir. di  $r$   $\vec{e} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

dir. di  $s$   $\vec{e} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\nexists k \neq 0$  tale che  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$r, s$  non sono né parallele né coincidenti

$$\begin{cases} -2\lambda + 1/3 = -\mu + 1 \\ \lambda + 1/3 = \mu - 2 \\ 3\lambda = \mu \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2\lambda + 1/3 = -3\lambda + 1 \\ \lambda + 1/3 = 3\lambda - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

IMPOSSIBILE  $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 2/3 \text{ contraddizione!} \\ +2\lambda = 7/3 \end{cases}$$

$\pi$  ed  $s$  non hanno quindi punti in comune

$\Rightarrow \pi$  e  $s$  sono sghembe

Come faccio a trovare una retta  $\perp$  sia ad  $\pi$  che ad  $s$ ?

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-3 \\ 2-3 \\ -2+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ oppure } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Come si fa tutta  $\wedge$ ?

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2l + m + 3n = 0 \\ -l + m + n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-l + 2n = 0 \quad l = 2n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m = l - n = n$$

$n = 1$  fornisce la soluz. giusta

$$\begin{cases} x = 2v + x_0 \\ y = v + y_0 \leftarrow \\ z = v + z_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2v_1 + x_0 = -2\lambda + \frac{1}{3} \\ v_1 + y_0 = \lambda + \frac{1}{3} \\ v_1 + z_0 = 3\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2v_2 + x_0 = -\mu + 1 \\ v_2 + y_0 = \mu - 2 \\ v_2 + z_0 = \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2v_1 + x_0 = -2v_1 - 2y_0 + \frac{2}{3} \\ v_1 + z_0 = 3v_1 + 3y_0 - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2v_2 + x_0 = -v_2 - z_0 + 1 \\ \cancel{v_2 + y_0} = \cancel{v_2 + z_0} - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$2v_1 = z_0 - 3y_0 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} z_0 - 3y_0 + 1 + x_0 = -z_0 + 3y_0 - 1 - 2y_0 + \frac{2}{3} \\ y_0 = z_0 - 2 \\ x_0 = -\frac{28}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$z_0 = 0$$

$$y_0 = -2$$

$$6 + 1 + x_0 = -6 - 1 + 4 + \frac{2}{3}$$

la retta  $L$  ad  $\ell$  ed  $S$  passa, ad esempio, per  $(-\frac{28}{3}, -2, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2v - \frac{28}{3} \\ y = v - 2 \\ z = v \end{cases} \quad v_1 = \frac{z_0 - 3y_0 + 1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$P \in \ell \quad \left(-\frac{7}{3}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right) \quad \frac{62}{9} - \frac{84}{27}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{-x_0 - z_0 + 1}{3} = \frac{\frac{28}{3} + 1}{3} = \frac{31}{9}$$

$$Q \in S \quad \left(-\frac{22}{9}, \frac{13}{9}, \frac{31}{9}\right)$$

Altro modo

$$\left(-2\lambda + \frac{1}{3} + \mu - 1\right)^2 + \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{3} - \mu + 2\right)^2 + (3\lambda - \mu)^2 = \text{minimo}$$

$$\left(+2\lambda - \mu + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\lambda - \mu + \frac{7}{3}\right)^2 + (3\lambda - \mu)^2 = \text{minimo}$$

$$15\lambda^2 + 3\mu^2 - 12\lambda\mu + \frac{22}{3}\lambda - \frac{18}{3}\mu + \frac{53}{9} = \text{minimo}$$

$$\begin{cases} 30\lambda - 12\mu + \frac{22}{3} = 0 \\ 6\mu - 12\lambda - \frac{18}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

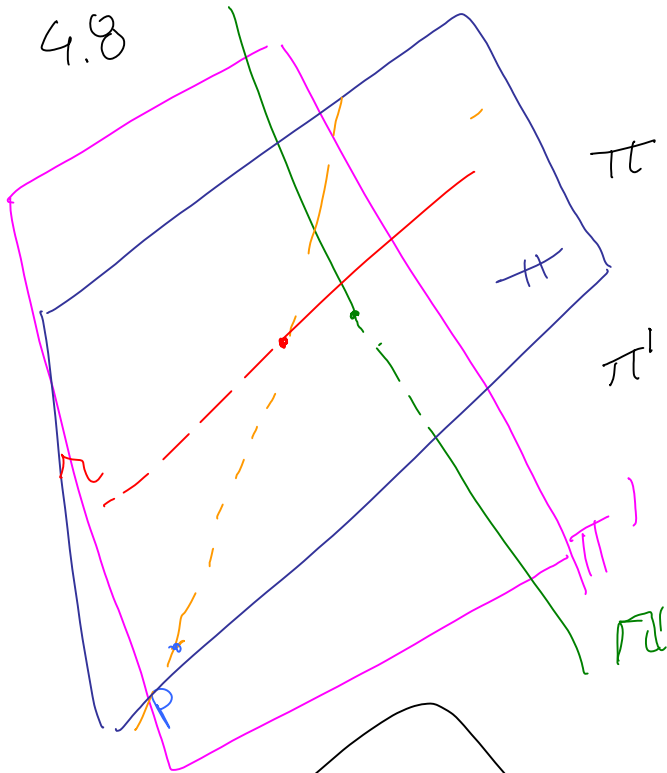
$$\begin{cases} 15\lambda - 6\mu = -\frac{11}{3} \\ -2\lambda + \mu = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 15\lambda - 6 - 12\lambda = -\frac{11}{3} \\ \mu = 1 + 2\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$3\lambda = \frac{7}{3} \quad \lambda = \frac{7}{9} \quad \mu = \frac{23}{9}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot \frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \cdot \frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \\ 3 \cdot \frac{7}{9} + 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{11}{9} \\ \frac{10}{9} \\ \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{23}{9} + 1 \\ \frac{23}{9} - 2 \\ \frac{23}{9} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-14}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{23}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha\lambda + \beta\mu + \gamma)^2 + (\alpha'\lambda + \beta'\mu + \gamma')^2 + \delta$$

4.8

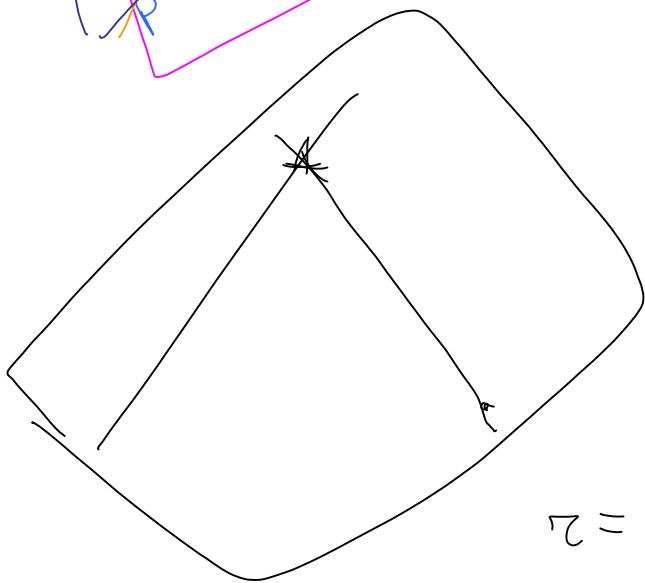


- Tutti i piani contenenti  $r$
- $\pi$ . Scelgo quello che passa per  $P$
- Tutti i piani contenenti  $r'$
- $\pi'$ . Scelgo quello che passa per  $P$

retta  $r$  generata interse-  
cando  $\pi$  e  $\pi'$  sta su  
un piano che contiene  $r$   
e sta anche su un piano  
che contiene  $r'$

tale retta interseca sia  
 $r$  che  $r'$ .

4.9  $P = (2, 1, 0)$



$$r = \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 = 0 \\ x_2 - 2x_3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r' = \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - 1 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$5\lambda + 0\mu = 0$$

$$\lambda(x_1 + 2x_2 + 1) + \mu(x_2 - 2x_3 - 1) = 0$$

$$2\lambda x_1 + (2\lambda + \mu)x_2 - 2\mu x_3 + \lambda - \mu = 0 \quad \text{scelgo}$$

quello che passa per  $P$

$$\lambda \cdot 2 + (2\lambda + \mu) \cdot 1 - 2\mu \cdot 0 + \lambda - \mu = 0$$

$$2\lambda + 2\lambda + \mu + \lambda - \mu = 0 \quad 5\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \mu = \text{qualsiasi}$$

$$\pi = \{x_2 - 2x_3 - 1 = 0\}$$

$$\lambda'(2x_1 - x_2 - 1) + \mu'(3x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3) = 0$$

$$\lambda'(2 \cdot 2 - 1 - 1) + \mu'(3 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 0) = 0$$

$$2\lambda' + 9\mu' = 0 \quad \lambda' = 9 \quad \mu' = -2$$

$$9(2x_1 - x_2 - 1) + (-2)(3x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3) = 0$$

$$18x_1 - 9x_2 - 9 - 6x_1 - 6x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$12x_1 - 15x_2 + 2x_3 - 9 = 0 \quad \pi'$$

$$S: \begin{cases} x_2 - 2x_3 - 1 = 0 & \pi \\ 12x_1 - 15x_2 + 2x_3 - 9 = 0 \end{cases} \quad P \in S$$

$$S = \pi \cap \pi' \quad \begin{matrix} P \in \pi \\ P \in \pi' \end{matrix} \Rightarrow P \in (\pi \cap \pi') \Rightarrow P \in S$$

$S \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$  se  $\pi$  sono complanari, entrambe  $\in \pi$  non sono né parallele né coincidenti

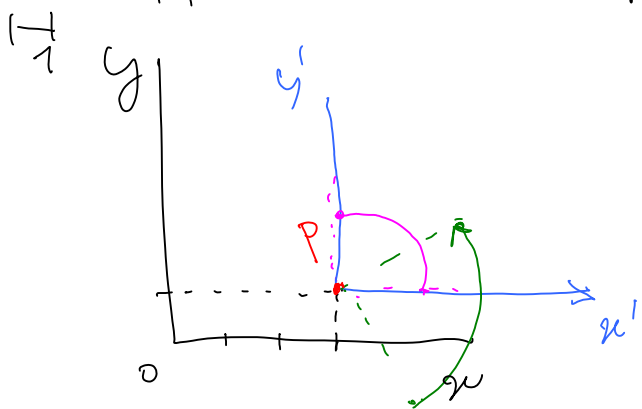
$$\text{quindi } S \cap \pi = P_1$$

$S \cap \pi' \neq \emptyset$  se  $\pi'$  sono complanari, né parallele né coincidenti

$$S \cap \pi' = P_2$$

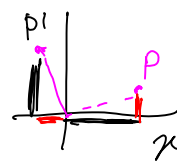
4.11

$f(x) = Ax + b$  di  $\mathbb{R}^2$  rotazione di  $\pi/2$  intorno a  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$R_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$  rotazione intorno all'"origine"

$$\begin{matrix} x_p \xrightarrow{\text{diventa}} y_p \\ y_p \rightarrow -x_p \end{matrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ +1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ +1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_p - 3 \\ y_p - 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y_p + 1 \\ x_p - 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y_p + 1 + 3 \\ x_p - 3 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y_p + 4 \\ x_p - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ +1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & | & 4 \\ +1 & 0 & | & -2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{"coordinate affini"}$$

4.12  $f(x) = A \cdot x + b$  di  $\mathbb{R}^3$  rotazione  
di  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  intorno  $z : \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

rot. di  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  intorno alla retta di direz.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  passan-  
te per  $0$  e  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  grā vista

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \\ z_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{p-1} \\ y_{p-1} \\ z_{p-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} z_{p-1} \\ x_{p-1} \\ y_{p-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_p \\ x_{p-1} \\ y_{p+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \\ z_{p'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p'} \\ y_{p'} \\ z_{p'} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vi assegno 2 esercizi  
 $u, v, x$  vettori di  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$u \wedge x = u \wedge v$$

$x = v$  certamente,  
verifica se è l'unico?

•  $u \wedge x = 0$  facile

•  $u \wedge x = v$  che soluzioni hanno?

Provateci!

$v \perp u$   
se voglio soluzioni  
 $x \perp v$  se  $x$  è  
soluzione!